...day Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1819. [NUMBER. 1509

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain Marriages had and solemnized within the British Territories in India.

CAP. LXXXIV.

An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain Marriages had and solemnized within the British Territories in India.

(5TH JUNE 1818.)

WHEREAS doubts have arisen concerning the validity of Marriages which have been had and solemnized within the British Territories in India, by Ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland as by Law established: And WHEREAS it is expedient that such doubts should be quieted, & that the Law respecting such Marriages should be declared for the future; be it declared and enacted; and it is hereby declared and enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all Marriages heretofore had and solemnized, or which shall be had and solemnized within the said Territories in India, before the thirty first day of December now next ensuing, by Ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland as by Law established, shall be, and shall be adjudged, esteemed, and taken to have been, and to be, of the same and no other Force and effects as if such Marriages had been had and solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England, according to the Rites and ceremonies of the Church of England; and that from and after the said thirty first day of December now next ensuing, all Marriages between Persons, both or one of such Persons being members or member of or holding communication with the Church of Scotland, and making a declaration to the effect hereinafter mentioned which Marriages shall be had and solemnized within the British Territories in India, by Ordained Ministers of the C. of Scotland as by Law established, and appointed by the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies to officiate as Chaplains within the said Territories, shall be, and shall be adjudged, esteemed, and taken to be, of the same and no other Force and effect as if such Marriages were had and solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England, according to the Rites and ceremonies of the Church of England: Provided always, that from and after the thirty first day of December no such Marriage as aforesaid shall be had solemnized, till both or one of such Persons, as the case may be, shall have signed a declaration in writing, in duplicate, stating that they, or he or she, at the case may be, are or is members or member of or holding communication with the Church of Scotland by Law established.

II. And be it further enacted, that the Minister by whom such Marriage shall be solemnized, shall immediately upon the solemnization thereof, certify such Marriage by a writing under his hand in duplicate, subjoined to or indorsed upon the declaration in duplicate hereinbefore mentioned, specifying in such certificate the names and descriptions of the Parties between whom & of the witnesses in whose presence the said Marriage has been had and solemnized, and the time and place of the celebration of the same; and such certificate in duplicate shall be also signed forthwith by the parties entering into such Marriage, and by the witnesses to the same; and the Minister officiating shall deliver one duplicate of such declaration and certificate of the persons married, or to one of them, and shall transmit the other duplicate of such declaration and certificate to the Chief Secretary of Government at the Presidency within which such Marriage shall have been had and solemnized.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Act. Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
27th April 1819.

District Committee
OF THE
SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE Committee beg to acquaint the public that the FAMILY BIBLE lately published by the SOCIETY in London, may be procured from England through the Committee on the following terms:

Large paper copy, elegantly bound in Russia, 3 Vols. Quarto, . . Rupees 105.
Ditto, plain bound, 3 Vols Qto. . . 87.
Small paper copy, elegantly bound in Rusia, 3 Vols. Quarto, ... 66.
Ditto plain bound, 3 Vols. Quarto, 48.

The FAMILY BIBLE is illustrated with notes selected from the commentaries and theological writings of the most eminent divines, and furnished with all necessary maps, tables and indexes; and is also adorned with numerous engravings from the works of the great masters.

Specimens of this edition may be seen on application at the Vestry-room of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH; & such Gentlemen who may be desirous of procuring copies from London, are requested to deliver their names to me. A concordance to accompany this edition may be procured and bound up with it at about five Rupees additional large paper, and three Rupees small paper.

The Committee have also lately received a supply of Bibles, Prayer books, and other religious books and tracts; and in particular complete sets of all such school books as are used under the national system; any of which may be obtained at the very low prices affixed by the Committee.

GEORGE BARNES,
PRESIDENT.

Bombay, 20th April, 1819.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration in the Goods of NAGINDASS DOOLABDASS late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, be granted to ADITBOY, widow of the deceased, (on behalf of herself, her Infant Son, PURBHOODASS NAGINDASS) & JAKISSONDASS DOOLABDASS, a Brother of the deceased. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 26th April, 1819.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hono'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration in the Goods of WITTOBA GOVINDJEE deceased, be granted to SUNDERJEWAJEE and his wife RAMABOYE. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated the 26th April, 1819.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

PROBATES of the last will and Testament of ANNA MARIA LOPES late of Bombay Portuguese Woman deceased having been granted, to DOMINGOS GONSALVES and ANTONIO GONSALVES Executors named in the said will, by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

F AYRTON.

Bombay, May 5th 1819.

A CARD.

MR. WILLIAM BOYCE, having separated his concerns & interest from Mr. KEMPT and BURJORJEE NANABHOY, his late Partners in the Firm of BOYCE, KEMPT, and CO. has the pleasure to acquaint the Public that he is about to open a House of Business in the Wine Merchant and European Store Line, upon a plan which he flatters himself will be found peculiarly suited to the convenience of Regimental Messes, as well as to Families and Individual Gentlemen; and in which his Brother Mr. CHRISTOPHER BROWN BOYCE is to be his only Partner.

The Business, which is to be conducted under the Firm of BOYCE and CO. will date its commencement and be ready to receive orders from the first of May next, in the House in Meadow's Street, lately occupied by Mr. JOZE ARRATOON, but preparations which are in a state of progress about the Premises must unavoidable delay the opening of the Store, till the middle or latter end of that Month; of which Public Notice will be given, and for the satisfaction of those Gentlemen who may be inclined to favor the present Establishment with a trial, Circulars conveying an Outline of the Plan and Terms upon which it is designed to be carried on, shall in the mean time be issued.

Bombay 21st April 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY & TOMORROW,
THE EFFECTS OF
Mr. Edward Reel,

CONSISTING of Wearing Apparel Furniture, Boots Shoes and Ketchin Utensils; some Articles of Plate and Camp equipage the Property o an Officer proceeding to Europe; an Invoice of prime Sadlery and Whips, from one of the first houses in London, a case of Capital Surgeons Instruments a quantity of Hodgsons Beer and other Liquors.

At Twelve o'Clock will be put up a few Horses.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock.

Apollo Street 5th May 1819.

NEW COMMISSION,
AND
AUCTION ROOMS,

JOHN YEATES begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that the temporary inconvenience his Rooms have been subject to by additional buildings, are now removed and that Articles are now on show as usual.

In consequence of the lower Rooms not being finished, J. Y. has rented a spacious Godown, under the Admiralty House, on the opposite side, well adapted for the exhibiting of consignments and intended for public Sale.

Apollo Street 5th May 1819.

J. Johnston.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S Hair Cutter, Dresser and Ornamental Hair manufacturer, from, ROSS'S, London,

Most Respectfully begs leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN and the Public in General of the Settlement that he has Commenced in the above Lines, in Apollo Street behind Mr. John King's Shop, where he trusts by assiduity in Business, to merit their Patronage.

Bombay 28th April 1819.

BOOKS
FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

Ephemerises, for 1819, 20 21 . .	Rs.	5
1 Vol. Quarto, Narative of a Residence in Algiers, - - - - -	Rs.	20
1 British Review No. 19. - - -	"	2
1 Prospectus of a National Poem, -	"	1
1 Quarto, Essay on Consciousness. -	"	12

Bombay, 31st March, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Kalendar and Directory is ready for delivery, and the Army List is in a course of preparation.

Bombay, 7th April, 1819.

NOTICE.

A FOUNT of PERSIAN and ARABIC TYPES, having been received at the GAZETTE Office, the Public are respectfully informed that compositors have been entertained and that printing in these Languages will be readily performed, at the same charge as the English.

Bombay, 7th April, 1819

اشتهار انکه

حروف طبع بشیوه عربي که نمونه آن درین اشتهار درگیذیت هافیس چهاپ شده موجود است هرگاه کسي از راه شفقت کاري در عربي یا فارسي از براي چهاپ در گیذیت هافیس بفریسد اتمام آن بسروچشم خواهد شد

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 5th May 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D MAY 1819.

MR. G. DARLEY, Conductor of Ordnance is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th MAY 1819.

Assistant Surgeon Edmund C Harrison having returned from the Gulph of Persia is directed to resume his situation of deputy medical store keeper at the presidency, from the 17th instant.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointments made by Brigadier General Smith C. B. on the 19th instant of Capt. James Morse, of 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major to Lieut. Colonel Cox's Brigade, vice Lieut. A. Morse resigned, and of Capt. Elder of the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment to officiate as Brigade Major to Lieut. Cox's Brigade till Capt. James Morse can join from a distant service.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Scc. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 30th, Captain Lewis, 1st Bat. 3d Regt.
Ditto, Cadet G. Yeadell.
Ditto, J. M. Robertson.
Ditto, Captain Graham, 4th Regt.
Ditto, Lieut. Gallway, 5th Regt.
Ditto, Lieut. James Perry, 16th Regt. M. A. I. from Poonah.
Ditto, Lieut. Samuel Hughes, 20th Regt. M. N. I from Europe.
May 2d, Lieut. Jas. A. Crosby, 2d Bat. 5th Regt. from Khandeish.
Ditto, Ensign F. V. Forbes, H. M. 22d Regt. from Mauritices.
Ditto, Captain Strover, Artillery.
Ditto, Major Hogg, 2d Regt. from England,
Ditto, Lieut. Col. Edwards, H. M. 73d Regiment ditto.
3d Dr. Meek, Superintending Surgeon, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—April 27th, Assist. Surgeon A. Polluck, to join the Pioneer Corps.
Ditto, 28th, Ensign M. Foguett, 2d Bat. 1st Regt. to Poonah.
May 5th, Capt. E. Bond, 1st Bat. 15th Regt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In the hope, that this commuication i honored with a corner of your valuable Paper, may meet the Eye of some commiserating soul, and be eventually the means of accelerating a topic upon which many a broken down son of Mars looks forward to as the only means of exonerating him, from a formidable host of creditors, with whom he has *unfortunately* but most *necessarily*, become involved, and who with an impaired constitution, looks forward with delight, to perhaps, the only opportunity that may again occur, of enabling him to revisit scenes, that ever held the first place, in his affection, I say with this hope. I shall proceed to lay before you, the inconceivable hardships that military men labour under from the procrastinated distribution of Prize Money—an Article in our Indian Warfare of late years but seldom obtained, and when acquired, only destined to enrich those, who are fortunate enough to get themselves appointed prize Agents. Having taken their per centage from the aggregate realized, they deliver the surplus into the Company's Treasury.

Perhaps after a lapse of time, equal in duration to the siege of Troy, as in the recent division of the Bhurtpoor prize money, a Subaltern without a *hair* on *his head*, or if so fortunate as to retain any, as *grey* as a *badger*, finds after such an interval (during which the subject had a thousand times been the theme of conversation at the Mess table, and elsewhere) (mirabili dictu) that instead of wherewithall to satisfy his importunate creditors, that his wretched dividend will scarcely enable him to pay the monthly wages of his establishment.

I write feelingly, Mr. Editor, for I am one of those who fully believed in the exaggerated estimate, previously circulated, and many a time has the promise of making over the whole of my Prize Money to some troublesome Parsee, not only averted the impending storm, but in some instances been the means of obtaining me additional credit. It is now near eighteen year since I find entered the Company's Army, during which period I have never once been home, my *head* is become a perfect *Cauliflower*, my *constitution* is, I apprehend, *irreparably shattered*, my *finances* are infinitely worse than the day I landed, and, to sum up my misfortunes, I can never expect to see old England again, unless there is a speedy distribution of our Mahratta Prize Mouey,

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

AN OLD BREVET CAPTAIN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We plead guilty to the charge contained in the letter of Castigator. *We have frequently, on the morning of publication sighed over the typographical blunders of the preceding night: but we consoled ourselves with the reason alleged by the Editors of a version of the Gospel in the Ethiopic language, for similar inaccuracies. "They who printed the works could* not read, *and we could* not print; *they helped us, and we helped them, as the* blind *helps the blind." We nevertheless feel we have a right to complain of the ungentle terms in which Castigator has expressed himself: and if we may be permitted to compare little things with great ones, we would recommendto our Correspondent the perusal of the following statement.*

" *It appears by a calculation made by* " *the printer of Stevens's Edition of Shaks-* " *pear, that every Octavo page of that* " *work, text and notes, contains* 2,680 " *pieces of metal; which, in a sheet, a-* " *mount to* 42,880—*the misplacing of any,* " *one of which would inevitably cause* " *a blunder. With this curious fact be-* " *fore us, the accurate state of our printing,* " *in general, is to be admired, and* errata " *ought more freely to be pardoned than* " *the fastidious minuteness of certain cri-* " *tics allow — mere* grubs, *who look on* " *a new publication with an* insect's eye."

The Gazette.

Wednesday. 5th May, 1819.

We have been able to collect nothing more from the Lady Borringdon, or from the Cape Town Gazettes, brought by that ship; we find however that the markets for India produce, continued very dull. What short sighted politicians, we are the evacuation of France was to have insured the peace of Europe and yet scarce a month passes over our head before we see new revolutions, new disconcents; could this have escaped the notice of our statesmen? We think not, and that they are inclined to let them fight their own battles; if this is the case, we give them credit, it is evident the best policy, they could, have adopted. That a new dynasty would be placed on the throne of Spain we always thought likely, nay more we have been often puzzled to find how it could exsist at all, as a nation without its Colonies, who have in fact been the supporter of the mother country for some centuries past, Little as we admire the conduct of Ferdinand, we should sorry to hear that he had suffered any brutal violence, and trust he will have the wisdom to abdicate a throne, that he never filled with dignity or talent, and leave the nations to establish a form of Government, that must essentially differ from the last.

The araival of our regular ships, may be now hourly looked for.

The compensation awarded to Mr. Slade the proprietor of the Argyle rooms, for giving up his premises to the commisioners of wide streets, the intended new street, running through a certain part of them, is 22,750£.

The N. Westers of these few last days, have blown with unusual violence and have brought down every individual boat from the Northward, and such as been the importation of Cotton since Friday last, that no fewer than 15,000 bales have been landed.

We are requested by a Correspondent, to call the Public attention to the Nuisance which exists in one of the most beautiful Streets of the Fort, near the Church Gate. An immense number of Bullocks, Cows, and Goats, are placed in this Public avenue every night, where they are fed, and rest until the following morning;—thns not only impeding the progress of passengers, but creating a stench of the most offensive kind.

The Fatteh Alvadood, Captain Richardson, arrived on Monday last, from Siam, with a complete lading of Sugar, which was purchased for about 7 Dollars per picul. We find from the report of the voyage with which we have been kindly favored, that the temper of the Siamese, is still hostile to European Agency, and the same annoyance has been experienced as formerly. The King who now resides at Bankok, is entirely secluded from the gaze of strangers, is nevertheless the sole merchant; but all the commercial affairs are managed by a Chulia interpreter, & a favorite of the Kings who understands no language but his own, and who is as venal and deceitfull as can be well supposed, but at the same time shrewd and cunning.

The seat of Government has been removed from Yuthia, to Bankok, a small Island, on which the King's palace is erected and a large temple, which are deserving of notice, being richly gilt and ornamented; but the generality of the houses are built on piles, on the banks of the river, and such is the want of elevated ground, that innumerable houses are constructed on rafts, which are moored along the banks of the river, and moved from place to place.

A number of Chinese, Malays, Christians, and Mahomedans, are found amongst the inhabitants, and indeed form the most prominent part of the visible population.

The King as aforesaid lives completed secluded and the executive government, is parcelled out amongst his numerous sons, the chief of which is stiled * *Chu Cromachet,*

Their policy with regard to strangers, appears to be formed on the model of that of the Birmahs, as practised at Rangoon, the Guns are all taken out of the ship, at the village of Packenham, about five miles from the bar of the river, after which the ship is to warp up to Bankok about thirty miles further. The Killing of Oxen is prohibited, and even poultry, is protected by their laws. The populace are very troublesome to Europeans, when they meet and no person is permitted to visit or trade with them, without a special order from the King.

Fire arms are more in request, then any other articles, they manufacture Gunpowder themselves. Kincobs, Satins and Silk piece goods, are the most prominent articles of import from India, and a clever native Agent, will find his account if he has a good stock of patience, and can stay three or four months, for they are indolent and tardy beyond any thing heard of, even in India.

Siam has been visited this year by the two Grabs from Bombay, the Ennore Transit from Madras, and by several American ships, whose name are not mentioned.

There is a Christian Bishop residing supposed to be a European, but, the Christians are merely tolerated, not protected.

The anchorage is within a half mile of the King's palace.

Bankok is situated on one of the eastern branches of the Menam, and has always been considered as the seaport; Ships seldom going further up. This place was ceded to the French in the Reign of Louis the XIV, but they never derived much benefit from it, and it was soon neglected in consequence of the civil dissensions that broke out about this time.

Siam, has scarcely been visited by an European ship since 1788, but an annual ship has generally gone from Surat, who in return for her Kincobs brought back, Agala & Sappan wood, Bees wax, and a few precious stones.

The banks of the Menam are very low, and the country is in consequence overflowed annually, which fertilizes it to an extraordinary degree, Rice and Sugar, are produced in large quantities.

The Siamese are the natural enemies of the Birmahs and have often been in possession of Tavoy, Mergui, & Junk Ceylon on the Eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, where the Malay peninsula is scarce more than 60 miles across.

On Saturday forenoon the ceremony of driving the Silver Nail into the keel of the new 80 Gun Ship took place in the presence of the Hon. the Governor, His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, The Superintendant of the H. C. Marine, and their respective suites. They were received by the Builders in their Robes of ceremony and a New Hammer being presented to the Hon. the Governor, he gave the first stroke and was followed by the Admiral, and Superintendant and the final stroke having been given by our venerable architect. Jamsetjee Bomanjee, the party seperated. As we were not present at this ceremony we have selected from our Port Folio, the following general account of this custom which certainly has some analogy with our fashion of depositing coins under the masts of Ships, and in the foundation stones of public buildings.

Silver Nail,—The ceremony of driving [redacted] When [redacted] up, and [redacted] the ceren[redacted] being appr[redacted] ded ready to [redacted] the parties attend[redacted] friends and sometimes [redacted] and a party of ladies are in [redacted] are received in the Dock Yard [redacted] by the builders in their robes of ceremony and a Parsee Priest attends who has the nail in his possession, which he constantly keeps holding over a pot of Frankincense. The nail is 6 or 7 Inchis in length & is in value about 10 or 15 rupees, a certain quantity of Sugar sweetmeats, and rose water, having been provided for the occasion, the owner of the Ship preceded by the builders approach the Keel and and the ceremony begins by an invocation (Sulee) from the Bunder Lascars, (or perhaps from a few Arabs, who volunteer on the occasion) to God, and Mahomed, some verses from the Koran, are also recited; the nail is then produced with a blessing from the Parsee priest, is put into the hole, and driven down to the head by the hand perhaps of some fair lady, a piece of wood is put on the nail, the stem is put into its mortice and firmly secured, when another invocation from the Lascars and croud anounces the stem to be fixed. The owner the Governor, or some lady, as may have been previously agreed on now presents the Shawls (six in number) to the builders, by putting them over their necks. A sprinkling of rose water next is given to all the party, and the most distinguished of the visitors are marked on the forehead with a little red paint, the Sugar and Sweetmeats are distributed to the people of the yard, the party seperate amidst compliments, and congratulations, and the remainder of the day, is enjoyed as a holiday, by every body, concerned.

We regret to state that the Cholera, has evinced itself in situations that have up to this time, been protected from its baleful influence, we allude to the Ships in the Harbour, where several fatal cases have occured during the last week, and a letter from H. M. Ship Malabar, relates the melancholy fact of ten of her gallant crew having fallen victims to it on her passage from this port to Cochin. Here we must pause and acknowledge the insufficiency of all human means, to stop the progress of this cruel malady, conjecture is at an end, for even our own invigorating sea breezes have lost their wonted salubrity, the disease evinced itself on board the Malabar, on the day after she quited this port, and with such malignity, as to have ten victims in as many days.

The letter from the ship states, that the disease was so fatal that in six or eight hours, the person so attacked was a corpse, that it was attended by all the usual symptoms, that bleeding was had recourse to in the first instance without any good effect; Calomel and Opium were then administered, and the hot bath employed as a very useful agent, when the ship arrived at Cochin the disease was in some measure under control, Its appearance was ascribed to exposure during the night, and ed to exposure during such as possible; this was obviated as much as every case was it is remarkable that con, and many preceded by constipation, a Cathartic, & continually applied for the attack. were thus saved from

We are concerned also to state that Cholera is the, very destructive in General Pritzler's camp, and in the vicinity of Sattarah, and some cases have also, occured at Seroor. and Poonah.

To trace all the wanderings of this

* Lord in Chinese.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

fatal disease, from its appearauce in August 1817, to this present time is as much beyond our abilities, as it would be out of our province; but this far we venture to hope since all theories on this subject must be at an end, that our future reliance, will be on that Being, who alone can administer relief.

It is confidently reported that public expectation is to meet with a severe disappointment, in the restoration of the newly acquired settlement of Sincapore; what it is said will be given up by us, in consequence of the existence of some previous treaty between the Sultan of Johore, and the Dutch Colonial Government.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

The Elizabeth Free Trader who anchored in the harbour on Sunday last, left England on the 8th November. On her passage from the Isle of France she encountered a very heavy gale of wind on the 12th March in the vicinity of the Saya de Malha [illegible] the *Iris* is at main top [illegible]ted for. The Madras papers [illegible] that this ill-fated Ship, has [illegible]n the Salomon's Islands, and [illegible]f the Passengers and Crew had [illegible] some port on the west coast of [illegible] from whence the following ac[illegible] been brought by the Helen, [illegible]acintosh, just arrived at Cud[illegible]

[illegible]s have reached the Presidency [illegible] of the *Iris* Free Trader, Cap[illegible]s, from England bound to [illegible] this unfortunate occurence [illegible] on Salomon's Islands in the *Chagos Ar*[illegible]*chipelago*, on the 17th of Fe[illegible]e folowing account of which [illegible]eceived.

"On th[illegible] 8th of March, the Brig *Helen* [illegible]ntosh, Commander, spoke a [illegible]hooner on the West Coast of [illegible]having on board the Passengers [illegible] of the Crew of the *Iris* Free [illegible]st on Salomon's Islands, Cha[illegible]pelago, Lewis Jones, Com[illegible]om London bound to Bombay; [illegible] happened on the 17th of Fe[illegible]The Chief Officer and nine [illegible]left with the Wreck, in the [illegible]g part of the Cargo. Cap[illegible] was on board the Schooner, [illegible]Passengers, viz. Mrs. Marriot [illegible], Mrs. Reel and Child, and [illegible]e Servant. This Intelligence [illegible]Mackintosh got from Captain [illegible]The Helen has arrived at Cud[illegible]

The *Salamon Islands* eleven in number, so named from the Ship *Salamon*, Captain Bourde, who saw them in 1776, are in latitude 5d. 23m. S. Longitude about 72½d. East forming a group of a circular form, 5 miles in length and 3 in breadth. The southern parts of these Islands according to Horsburgh, are joined by rocks and sands; and the other Islands are also connected by reefs, except at the N. W. where is a channel leading in to a large Harbour, formed by the Islands. Abundance of good water is to be found here, with cocoa nuts, turtle and fish: good Timber is also to be found, and some of the trees are said to be 140 feet in height and 4 in diameter. These Islands were called Governor Bodd[illegible]s Islands by Captain Blair of the Bombay Marine, who surveyed the Chagos Archipelago in 1786: but this name is given by Dalrymple to the Harbour only.

NAUTICAL DISTRESSES.

We have heard of some ludricous—ones enough—such as having broke all the glass ware, & being reduced to drink Tea out of *Hoffman's Confectionary Pots*, but we never heard before of the substitution of a *Quadrant case*, for a Soup *Tureen*,

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BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 28th, brig Cadrey, Nacquedah Abdooducker, from Canannore the 4th April, touched at Goa.

Do. 30th Ship Lady Borringdon, (Free Trader) Captain G. C. P. Living from London 21st October Madeira Nov. Table Bay 5th March.

29th, Armed Pattamar Musquetoe Syrang Bahadoore, from Porebander.

May 2d, Ship Elizabeth (Free Trader) Captain Thos. Harrison, from London and Mauritius 7th March.

Passengers per Lady Borrington.

The Rev. Samuel Payne, Chaplain, his lady and three children; Miss Anna Vibart, Miss Honor Vibert, ; George Anderson, Esq. Surgeon, Madras Establishment, and his lady; William Milburn, Esq. Free Merchant; Captains Evan Jervis's and James Graham, Bombay N. I.: Lieutenant Samuel Hughes, Madras N. I.; Mrs George Yeadell, Artillery Cadet, Mr. Jas. Weatherall Robertson Infantry Cadet; Mr. Richard Rosoman, Free Mariner; and three servants.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain M. L. Gallway, P. A. I. and three servants.

Passengers per Elizabeth.

Lieut. Colonel Edwards H. M 73 Regt. Miss Edwards, Miss Mariam Edwards, Major A. Hogg H. E. I. Co's. Army, W. Gordon Esq. writer, Mr. John Lewis, Bombay Marine, Mr. Edward Squire, ditto, Mr. Daniel Peach Merchant.

DEPARTURES.—27th Imaum of Muscat New Frigate Shaw Allum, Capt. Horne, to Muscat.

Ship Elizabeth, (Free Trader) Captain William Ostler to Bengal.

Brige Juno, Captain J. A. Schmidt to Pulo Penang.

28th, Portuguese Ship Angelica, Commander Antonio F. de Silua, to Macao.

Eng[illegible]oner Amelia, Captain Charles James Alf France.

Ship John [illegible]Nacudah Abboobucker, to for ditto.

Ship Blenden Hall, Captain [illegible]Powe, to for London.

Ship Lowjee Family, Capt. Seaton, for China.

Ship Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, for ditto.

Ship Sullimany, Captain Suxpitch, for ditto.

Ship Asia, Captain Fulcher, for ditto.

Ship Malabar, Captain Longlands or Bussorah.

American.—Ship Horatio, Captain Bunker, for New York.

Ship Java, Captain Davies, for Boston.

Portuguese.—Ship Carmo Captain Ludivico, for Macoa.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIPS.

Minden,

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Psyche.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ann, Asia Felix, Bannerman, Castlereagh, Helen, Grab Larkasor, Cornwallis, Ketch Biramgore, Lowjee, Sullimany, Milford, Glenelg, Fatteh Alvadood, Malabar, Asia,

BENGAL.

Friendship, Hibernia, brig.

ARABS.

Faz Rubanee, Seton, Grab, Salamutty Savoy, Grab.

AMERICANS.

Java, Beverly, Horatio.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel, brig.

FREE TRADERS.

Asia, Jemima, Blenden Hall, Barkworth, Ocacabessa, Lady Borringdon, Partridge, John Taylor, Cerberus, Hyperion, Waterloo, Orpheus, Elizabeth.

PORTUGUESE.

Carmo,

FRENCH SHIPS.

L'aimable Peggy,

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

AT KEDGEREE.

April 3, ship Adventure, J. Gillon, from Madras 20th March,

Ditto, 5, ship Venus, C. W. Eaton, from Madras 30th ultimo,

Ditto, do. ship Tartar, C. Meacon, from the Isle of France 22d February,

Ditto, 8, ship Naid, N. Osgood, from Marseilles 21st September, Batavia and Sumatra 31st ultimo.

Ditto, do. ship Ramdololl Day, off Calcutta.

Ditto ship Currimbux Captain A. W. Tudor, from Bombay 16th Feb. and Mangalore 8th March.

DEPARTURES.—April 8, ship Confianca, J. J. Borris, for Macoa,

Ditto, do. ship Mentor, G. Parkyns, for China, will sail in a day or two.

PASSED TO SEA.

Dnring the last week.

The Commerce. Resource, Brige Gessina, and Clarisa, American.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain the Cambridge, Lady Castlereagh, Shaw Byramgore and Tartar.

KEDGEREE.

The Commerce, Gessina and Shaw Allum, gone down,

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains His Majesty's ship Carron.

SAUGOR.

The Resource and Clarissa remain.

Passeng ers per Adventure,

FROM COCHIN.

Mrs. M'Carthy,—Ensign M'Carthy, 47th Regiment, —Ensign Underwood, ditto.

FROM MADRAS.

Captain Harvey, Barrack Master,

Passengers per Venus,

FROM MADRAS.

Lieut. W. Howe, 86th Regiment,—Lieut. H. Stewart, 46th ditto,—Ensign E. Carroll, 36th ditto, —Assistant Surgeon F. Skelton,—Lieut. W. Chadwick, 57th ditto,—Mr. J. Dawson, R. N. late Acting Master Attendant at Trincomalie,—Captain Eaton, Master Attendant at Coringa,—70 Men, 12 Women, and 14 Children 17th Regt. 39 Men, 9 Women, and 14 Children, 24th ditto, 113 Men, 9 Women, and 13 Children 36th ditto.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.]—April 16, Brig Countess of London. Johnston, from Port Novo, 14th April; do. Ship Neptune, American, J. S. Place Calcutta 27th March; 19, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, from Ganjam 7th April; Ditto, Ship Edmonstone, J. Laird, from Bombay 23d March.

DEPARTURES.] April 14, Ship Stanmore, Torlesse, [illegible]nang. do. Brig Victoria, Gonsalves, for Trinder, Ma[illegible]

6 Ditto Ma[illegible]

Master, bound to [illegible]

7 ditto, Edward, Eng. [illegible]

Master, bound to London from Bombay.

Ditto, do. New Albion, Eng. Brig, Geo. Bishop, Master, bound to Rio Janeiro, in Ballast.

Ditto, do. H. C. Ship Prince Regent, T. H. Harris, Esq. Commander, bound to St. Helena and London.

Ditto, do. H. C. Ship Marchoimess of Ely, Brook Kay, Esq. Commander, as above.

9 ditto, H. M. C. M. Ship Le Golo, Capt. Baron de Mokaw, bound to France.

10 Ditto, Frances Charlotte, Eng. Ship, J. Field Master, bound to Rio Janeiro from Calcutta.

11 ditto, Fort William, Eng. Ship, A. Glass, Master, bound to Gibraltar, cargo Sundries from Calcutta.

10 Feb. Brig Medusa, G. Hutchinson, Marter, bound to St. Helena and England.

12 Ditto, H. C. Ship Marquis of Huntly, D. M. Leod, Esq. Commander, bound to St. Helena and London, from China,

Ditto ditto. H C, Ship Thomas Coutts, Wm. Majoribanks, Esq. Commander, as above.

14 ditto, Canoa, Portuguse Ship, B. da Cota, Martine, Master, bound to Lisbon from Bengal.

Ditto ditto, Rochester, Eng. Ship, David Setton, Master, bound to London, from Calcutta.

Dittto ditto, Thalia, Eng. Ship, James Ballingall, Master, bound to Liverpool, from Calcutta.

Ditto ditto, Lady Banks, Eng. Ship, John Clinch, Master, bound to London, from Calcutta.

Ditto, ditto, Margaret, Eng. Ship, G. Georgison Master, bound to Zanzabar and Calcutta, in Ballast.

15 ditto, Perseverane, Eng. Brig, John Amber Master, bound to St. Helena.

18 ditto, Recovery, Eng. Ship, Wm. Fotherly, Master, bound to London, from Calcutta.

Ditto, nitto, Batavia, Eng. Ship W. B. Lamb, Master, bound to London, cargo Sundries, froR Bombay.

21 Ditto, Charles Mills, Eng. Ship, J. Jackson, Master, bound to Portsmouth.

Ditto, ditto, Woodman, Eng. Ship, H. Bear, Master bound to Falmouth from Bengal.

22 ditto, Henrietta Louisa, Danish Ship, H. Duntzfeld, Master, bound to Copenhagen, from Pulo penang.

Ditto, ditto, Woterloo, Eng. Ship, H. Moore, Master, bound to Portsmouth.

Ditto, ditto, Marshall Wellington, Eng. Ship, Alex Gordon, Master bound to Greenock from Calcutta.

Ditto, ditto, Le Addelle, French Ship, L. du Plessis, Master, bound to Mauritius and Calcutta, from Havre de Grace.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 23d, ultimo, at Malwan the Lady of W. Stubbs Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Mr. Crawfords Bungalow, on the morning of Friday, the 30th ult. Ensign Pooley Kensington of the 11th Regiment N. I. who was the eldest Surviving Son, of the late John Pooley Kensington Esq. of Putney Surrey.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 14th ultimo, in the 68th year of his age, Joseph Arrathoon Esq. a respectable, and very reputable Armenian Merchant for upwards of 21 years at this place: his mild and polite disposition was so conspicous, that his irreparable loss will ever be sincerly regretted by his Relatives and friends.

May 2d. Mrs. Elizabeth Cassidy, Wife of Captain James Cassidy, H. Majest'sy 67th Regiment.

At Poonah on the 1st inst. of the Cholera Morbus, Captain James Lawrie. This young and meritorious Officer has died universally regretted

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th instant, the lady of the Honorable C. R. Lindsay, of the civil service, of a son.

On Sunday morning, the 4th instant, the Lady of Samuel Swinton, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

On the same day, the Lady of W. H. Abbott, Esq. of a daughter.

At Dinara, near Ajmere, on Wednesday, the 17th ultimo, the Lady of Captain G. P. Baker, commanding 2d Rampoorah Local Battalion, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—At Allahabad, on the 23d ultimo, by the Reverend J. P. Hastings, Lieutenant William Burlton, Adjutant of the 4th Bengal Light Cavalry, to Anna Maria, youngest Daughter of the late Lieutenant S. Knipe, of the St. Helena Establishment.

DEATHS.—Yesterday, at the house of Captain Weatherall, at Ishra, Captain C. H. Sheen, of the *Cholera Morbus*; a respectable Commander in the country service, deservedly regreted by a large circle of friends.

On Monday last, in Fort William, Captain W. Thomson, of H. M. 17th regiment. He was attacked with the Cholera Morbus, while doing duty at the Main Guard, and died a short time after at his own quarters.

On the 6th inst. the infant son of Mr. La Tour, junior, aged 22 months.

On Thursday, the 6th instant, Mrs. Mary Allan, aged 18 years.

On Saturday, the 3d instant, John Benjamin, son of the Reverend John Lawson, missionary, aged 14 days.

On the 3d instant, Mary Julia, the infant daughter of Thomas Barlow, Esq. aged 16 months.

At his late dwelling house, in Old Boitaconnah Lane, on the 5th instant, Captain E. Harrison, formerly commander of the Ship *Race Horse*, aged 45 years.

On the 27th ultimo, Captain C. B. Keene, aged 30 years.

Drowned, on Saturday evening, the 3d instant, Mr. C. B. Jones, second officer of the ship *Maitland*, aged 18 years.

On Sunday morning, the 4th instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs. Mary Fernandes, aged 33 years.

On the 6th instant, Miss Maria Catherine Quintin, [illegible]rs 9 months and 23 days.

[illegible] Mr. Gabriel Da Cruz, aged 16

[illegible]. after a lingering

His remains [illegible] the infant son

a numerous concourse of [illegible] nine

Last Thurs[illegible] the 15th Instant, [illegible]

P. M. Miss Maria Angelica Vardors, the only daug[illegible] of the late Captain I. N. Vardois, aged 19 years.

Calcutta.

The *Calcutta Library Society* is now said to contain about 2,700 volumes. A general meeting of the Proprietors took place on the 29th ultimo, when it was resolved that no subscribers should be in future admitted, but that the present ones should have the option of becoming Proprietors on the original terms of donation, viz. 160 Rupees, till the Ist of May, when the donation will be raised to 200 Rupees. Dr. WILLIAM RUSSELL was elected President of the Society.—*Govt. Gaz.*

Singapoora Harbour, situated four miles to the N. N. E. of St. John's Island, in what is commonly called the Sincapore Straits, will afford a safe anchorage to ships in all seasons, and being clear of hidden danger, the approach to it is rendered easy by day or night. Its position is also favourable for commanding the navigation of the Straits, the track with the ships pursue being distant about five miles; and it may be expected from its proximity to the Malayan Islands and China Seas, that in a short time numerous vessels would resort to it for commercial purposes.

At the anchorage, ships are sheltered from E. N. E. round to North and West, as far as S. b. W., by the south[illegible] point of Johore, Singapoora, and many smaller Islands, extending to St. John's; and thence round to the worth point of Batang, bearing E. S. L. by the numerous Islands forming the south side

(To be continued after the Poetry:)

Poetry.

THEY MAY RAIL AT THIS LIFE.

AIR—*Roch bonin shin doe*

I.

They may rail at this life—from the hour I began it,
I've found it a life full of kindness and bliss,
And until they can shew me some happier planet,
More social and bright, I'll content me with this.
As long as the world has such eloquent eyes,
As before me this moment enraptur'd I see,
They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies
But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.

II.

In Mercury's star, where each minute can bring them
New sunshine and wit from the fountain on high,
Tho'the nymphs may have livelier poets * to sing them,
They've none, even there more enamour'd than I.
And, as long as this harp can be waken'd to love,
And that eye its divine inspiration shall see,
They may talk as they will of their Edens above,
But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.

III.

In that star of the west, by whose shadowy splendour,
At twilight so often we've roam'd through the dew-
There are maidens, perhaps, who have bosoms as tender,
And look, in their twilights as lovely as you.
But tho' they were even more bright than the Queen,
Of that star they inhabit in heaven's blue sea,
As I never these fair young celestials have seen,
Why—this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.

IV.

As for those chilly orbs on the verge of creation,
Where sunshine and smiles must be equally rare,
Did they want a supply of cold hearts for that station,
Heav'n knows we have plenty on earth we could spare.
Oh I think what a world we should have of it here,
If the haters of peace, of affection, and glee,
Were to fly up to Saturn's comfortless sphere,
And leave earth to such spirits as you, love, and me.

* Tous les habitants de Mercure sont vifs.
Pluralité des Mondes.

La terre pourra être pour Venus ce trône du berger, et la mer des amours, comme Venus est pour nous *Id*

To a Woman nursing an Infant.

I saw her kiss the child so fair,
And press it to her flower- soft breast;
Methought, I wish that I was there,
So lull'd, so cradled into rest.
I saw the child upon her smile,
And her eyes sparkled at the sight;
Methought, I'd fain be you awhile,
I should grow giddy with delight.
I took the child upon my knee,
And kiss'd the cheek that touch'd her breast;
Thank God for every hour of glee,
But, O! for this above the rest.

(*Continued from the* [illegible]

of Singapoora [illegible] within a [illegible] inhabited by fishmen, a short way to the eastward of which, is a passage though the mangroves, leading to fresh water river.

Ships that are coming from the westward have nothing to apprehend in rounding the small peaked Island, which is on the east side of St. John's, as the reef does not extend above a cable's length off it, and just without that, the depth of water is from twelve to fourteen fathom. Having rounded the Peaked Island, at half a mile, a N. or N. b. E. course will lead to the anchorage, and twelve or fourteen fathoms be the depth, but when at one mile and a half from the Island it will decrease to five or four and three quarter fathoms at low water, on a flat which is two miles and half long, and is parall to the coast. There is no danger whatever on this bank, it being soft mud. Continuing the N. or N. b. E. course, you will deepen into achannel of twelve or thirteen fathoms, and again shoal rather quickly to six fathoms on the shore bank, after which the depth gradually decreases to the shore. Large ships will find the best anchorage to be with Peaked Island about S. b. W. and the eastern extreme of Singapoora Island, about N. E. b. E. in five fathoms at low water, where they will have the tower, bearing N. W. b. W. distant one mile and half. Ships of easy draught can go near into three fathoms at low water, with the Peaked, Island, bearing S. W. and Jore Hill on with the eastern extreme of Singapoora Island, where they will be distant about three quarters of a mile from the tower, and about half a mile from the eastern low sandy point of the bay.

The coast to the eastward of the town bay is one continued sandy beach, and half a mile to the eastern point of the bay or two miles and half from the town, there is a point where the depth of water is six or seven fathoms at three or four hundred yards from the shore, and at six hundred yards a small bank with about three fathoms at low water, the point offers a favorable position for batteries to defend ships that may in time of war, anchor near to it.

Fresh water is to be had at several places in the vicinity of the town, and there are some small rivers along the coast to the eastward, where the water appears red. We have not tried it at this place, but I once took in similar water in the Straits of Gaspar, and did not find it injurious.

The tide during the neaps are irregular, at two and three miles off shore, but close in it is otherwise. The rise and fall will be about ten or twelve feet, and it will be high water at full and change, at 8h. 30m. The latitude of the town is about 1. 15½, N. and the variation of the needle observed on the low eastern point of the bay, is 2. 9' E.

H. C. S. Margaret and Frances Singapoora Harbour, Feb. 7, 1819.

DANIEL ROSS,
Captain Bombay Marine.

[*Cal. Jour. April* 6, 1819.

Prince of Wales Island Intelligence

PENANG.

JANUARY 16, 1819.

Copy of General Orders, issued by the Hon ble the Governor in Council.

FORT CORNWALLIS, THE 3D DECEMBER 1818.

Major Farquhar having been relieved from his appointment as Resident and Commandant at Malacca, is permitted to avail himself of the provisional furlough to England granted him by the General Orders of the Madras G[illegible]

[illegible]EY,
[illegible]BY TO GOVT.

Madras.

His Majesty's Ship *Pheaton* Capt. Dillon. sailed for England early on Saturday morning; the Packet Mials forwarded by this opportunity having been classed and sent off, the preceding afternoon.

The *Prince Regent* Free Trader, from Greenock the 21st of October and Gibralter the 17th of November, arrived at Colombo on the 2d instant.

H. M. 86th Regiment under COLONEL FRASER, embarked on the *Golconda*, for England, on Saturday last; and the Ship has since proceeded to sea.

Ceylon.

We have the gratification of setting the public mind at rest on the subject of approaching disturbances rumoured upon very slight grounds as probable in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of the Interior, by announcing the seizure of the persons who were expected by some Alarmists to be leaders in a new revolt. The one was the Wannia or Mudianse of Nuwere who had on pretence of sickness kept aloof from the British Authorities placed over that District and he having been a principal abettor of those schemes of Pileme Talawe in September last, which Captain Fraser's rapid advance so promptly foiled, a party of Malays, was sent under the Command of Serjeant O'Deen 1st Ceylon Regiment, and guided by a Kandyan Mohotatle, succeededby an expeditious and secret March in securing him on the 20th Instant. He of course denies any other reason for not before appearing, than sickness.

The other noted rebel taken is Katekelle, late Mohottalle, who had during the height of the rebellion infested the Idalgasinhe Pass and annoyed our Convoys from Saffregam to Ouva. After the seizure or surrender of all the other Mohottales of Ouva he still continued contumacious and concealed himself in various parts of Lower Ouva. A few Lascorins lately sent to search for him, fell in with one of his adherents whom they seized but allowed to escape, and in excuse fabricated a Story of having been fired on which gave rise at the time to rumours of fresh troubles. By the exertions however of Mr. Farrell, Collector of Tangalle, whose attention was called to search for him on the borders of the Mahagampato and Ouva, Katekelle was taken, alone and lame in the village Digulana of Lower Ouva on the 4th Ult. about the same time two other inferior revel Chiefs were laid hold of in the lower part of Suffragam and the Girriway Patto.

The Puppet who acted for so many months the part of Pretender to the Kandyan Throne is still wandering about under the protection of his reassumed yellow robe and the countenance of the Budhist Priests in Wellasse and Lower Ouva—Owing to the vigorous measures however of Captain Ritchie in arresting those of the latter to whom the crime of harbouring the Outlaw could be traced, it is pre[illegible]ble the others of that bod[illegible]nce w[illegible]cantions, and th[illegible]t this alarto Gove[illegible]pulous province [illegible]nd to state that by [illegible]eports which can be depended [illegible], we are encouraged to hope and and expect a speedy and total extinctioa of it in that quarter.

English Extracts,

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

A correspondent has obligingly favoured us with the following corrections of the list of the New Parliament, which appeared in the last number of The Observer :—

Bedfordshire, Osborne ; Sir John Osborne, bart.

Droitwich, *Foley, Hon. Andrew* ; since dead.

Dunwich, *Baynes* ; should be *Barnes*.

Grampound, *Collett and Teed* ; should be *John Innes and Alex. Robertson.*

Grimstead ; Grinstead.

Helston, *Hudson Gurney* ; should be *H. Hudson.*

Horsham, Geo. Rd. Phillips ; returned also for Steyning.

Lewes, *Shiffner* ; now *Sir Geo. Shiffner Bart.*

Maidstone, Roberts ; should be Robarts.

Orkney and Shetland Shires ; should be the Hon. Captain Dundas (son of Lord Dundas.)

Oxford City, *H. St. John* ; should be *Hon. Gent. Fred. St. John.*

Steyning, Phillips ; also for Horsham.

St. Germains, & Rye, Right Hon'ble Charles Arbuthnot.

Stafford, *B. Benyon* : should be inserted instead of Ralph Benson, the old member.

Hull, J. Mitchell and J. R. G. Graham.

Ilchester, J. W. D. Merest.

Ryegate, should be James Summers Cocks Esq. not Hon. John S. Cocks.

Tregony, O'Callaghan ; should be J. O'Callaghan not Cornelius.

Winchester ; should be Poulett Mildmay, Esq. not H. St. John Mildmay.

Windsor ; should be Desbrow, not Desborough.

Saltash ; should be Blair, not Blaine.

Salop ; should be John Cotes, not Coates.

Wareham ; should be Denman, not Denham.

Wells ; should be Tudway.

West Lone ; should be *Sir Edward Hulse, Bart.* not *Hulme.*

St. Michael's members returned ; Sir George [illegible] and Wm. Leake, not Innes, and Robinson.

Yarmouth, Norfolk ; Hon. Geo. Anson, now Viscount Anson.

Blechingly, and Saltash, Mathew Russell.

ABUSES OF CHARITABLE FUNDS.

The Yeovil Charities.

In the parish of Yeovil, [illegible] appears by the evidence taken before the Committee there is a school founded by J. Howes, who gave it a manor, in Lee, near Romsey, Hants, comprising 213 acres, which are now worth 532*l.* a year. The mansion house and some timber were sold in 1818, for 1,285*l.*, the interest of which money, with the rent of the land above mentioned, and of other smaller estates which have been left from time to time to the said charity, make the income applicable to the purposes of it[illegible] amount to [illegible] receive two or three shillin[illegible] there were each of them, as parish relief[illegible] another endowed foundation [illegible] town, possessed of property [illegible] a year? which was intended to [illegible] priated to the repairing and [illegible] the church. It is so manage[illegible] property produces little mo[illegible] year. The trustees of the d[illegible] this Chrilies have in some instances charitable the lands to one another. [illegible]erty to the town of Yeovil there are thu[illegible] for which foundations possessing prop[illegible] it is to be amount of near 2,000*l.* a yea[illegible]cate five or nothing is done. This sum[illegible] provide one remarked, is sufficient to edu[illegible] masters, in six thousand children, or to [illegible]otland. In hundred parishes with schoo[illegible] have ano- the plan which prevails in Sc[illegible]tage of the the case of these charities we[illegible]s of redress, ther specimen of the advan[illegible] the witnes- Court of Chancery, as a mea[illegible]ee derived sing abuses of this nature. T[illegible] who had ses from whom the committ[illegible]vil. They information were three perso[illegible]ancery by been churchwardens of Ye[illegible]he abuses instituted proceedings in C[illegible]e useful to order of the parish, to check[illegible]ter. of the charities, and it will [illegible]Did you go hear their account of the mat[illegible]on after the Question to Mr. Watts ; [illegible]proceedings into the Court of Chancery so[illegible]ncery? We year 1802? We instituted [illegible]paid 12 or there in 1804. [illegible]t 300 from

How long were you in Ch[illegible] are not out yet: we have [illegible]t afford you 1300*l.* and received only abo[illegible]. the town. [illegible] of the wit-

Have you found that Cour[illegible]ame terms relief? Oh, it has ruined m[illegible] is the most

Mr. Welmington, another [illegible]e, "I have nesses, speaks in nearly the [illegible] of this species of relief. "It[illegible]h warden, grievous thing to me," be sa[illegible]500*l.* and I ever known." [illegible]orst of it."

Mr. Collins, the other chur[illegible] says, "It has cost me about [illegible]plement. am afraid I do not know the w[illegible]

(*To be continued in the Sup*[illegible]

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 5th May 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

Being asked what the charity has gained, they say, "there is little or no difference." They were asked, "Is the case heard, and does it stand for judgment—is it ready to be decided?" Answer: "It is in no state at all that we know of, *it is not twopence better than it was at first.*"

The Observer,—October 18.

DISPUTE BETWEEN BAVARIA AND BADEN.

As the differences between these two German states excite at present a good deal of attention, it may not be uninteresting to allude in a few words to their origin. In 1813, when the King of Bavaria joined the alliance against that power which conferred upon him the regal title, and enlarged his territory, to enable him to support it with dignity, it was stipulated in the treaty of Ried, concluded between Austria and Bavaria, that if the latter should be required to make some cessions to secure the independence of Germany, or, in other words, to round the military frontier of Austria, it should receive complete indemnity, calculated on geographical, statistical, and financial proportions to the ceded provinces; which indemnity would meet the convenience of Bavaria, by forming with her retained possessions an entire and unbroken territory. The military frontier of Austria required the cession from Bavaria, of the Innviertel, of the Hausruckviertel, of the Voralberg, of the Tyrol, and a part of the principality of Salzburg; and a treaty stipulating for these cessions was signed at Paris on the 3d June 1814.—The same treaty determined the compensations to be given to Bavaria; and in virtue of its stipulations, Austria had taken possession of the Voralberg and Tyrol, and Bavaria of the principalities of Wurzburg and Aschoffenburg, before the meeting of the Congress of Vienna. Dufficulties were encountered in the execution of the other arrangements of the treaty, and to remove them, another was concluded on the 11th of April, 1815, by which Bavaria, was to receive in exchange for her cessions to Austria, different portions of territory belonging to Wurtemberg, Electoral Hesse, Hesse-Dirmstadt, and Baden; the two latter to be indemnified by compensations on the left bank of the Rhine. This treaty excited great alarm among the states whose possessions it would affect, and accordingly it was modified on the 23d of the same month; still retaining, however, among its arrangements, that certain portions of the territory of Baden should be forthwith ceded, and that, moreover Bavaria should have the reversion of the palatinate of the Rhine, in the event of the direct line of the reigning family becoming extinct. This treaty, though it received the assent of Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia, was not executed, and the state of things between Bavaria and Austria remained as before. On the 3d of November 1815, a new treaty was signed at Paris, which affected, like that of April 1815, the Grand Duchy of Baden, giving to Bavaria some portion of its territory, and the reversion of the palatinate. This act did not end these negociations; for on the 14th of April 1816, a treaty was finally concluded at Munich, to which Austria and Bavaria were the only contracting parties, disposing of portions of the territory of Baden, and the reversion to one of its finest provinces. This last treaty is said to contain seven secret articles, hostile to the power so much involved in all these negociations about indemnities. In the singular correspondence that passed between the King of Bavaria, his son-in-law, and the Grand Duke of Baden, the last spring, no allusion is made by the former to the treaty of Munich, who founds his pretentions on conventions signed at Paris, to which the four high Allied Powers were parties; while the latter refers to its articles, and seems to dread their effect more than that of the convention of Paris. It would be superfluous to reason on this statement. If justice alone is the object of the Powers, the decision will be short indeed. They cannot deprive Baden of its territory by a treaty to which it was no party, and against the arrangements of which it has constantly protested. The constitution of the German Confederation likewise guarantees to every one of its members the integrity of their territory; and the treaty by which Baden joined the alliance in 1813, stipulated for the retention of its present territorses, or a complete indemnity. There is no disposable territory now in the hands of the alliance, and Bavaria should therefore rest contented with what she has received. If she has made an imprudent bargain with Austria a third party cannot legally be bound to make up her losses. It will be for Congress to settle differences which have originated in the former arrangement of the same Powers which now compose it.

Baden has only 758 square leagues of territory, with a population of little more than 1,000,000, an army of 20,000, and a revenue of about 500,000l. sterling; whereas it is comparatively powerful opponent is possessed of a square surface of territory, amounting to upwards of 1,000 square leagues, a population of 3,600,000, an army of 55,000 men and a revenue of nearly 2,000,000l. sterling.

An article from Munich, dated the 1st instant, states, that the ambassador from the King of Wirtemburg to the Court of Bavaria, had requested, in an official note, "an amicable explanation respecting the drawing together of the Bavarian troops, as the King his Master could not possibly give any credit to the reports that they were intended to threaten a neighbouring State, and consequently for an enterprise which would be a violation of the Act of Confederation." The written answer of Count Reichberg, Bavarian minister of state, asserted "that the supposition of the court of Wirtemberg was wholly unfounded; that in Bavaria there had been no drawing together of troops; nor was the King any way disposed to engage in a territorial dispute with Baden; on the other hand, his Majesty could not but be surprised at learning that military arrangements were making in Baden, which dsd not correspond with a state of peace, and his Majesty would therefore be entitled to enquire into them." From this explanation, it would appear that the disputes between Bavaria and Baden will be terminated without any appeal to the sword.

DISTURBANCE AT ETON COLLEGE.

A considerable degree of uneasiness was excited during the last week, in consequence of certain indications of a rebellious and refractory spirit among the juvenile community at Eton College. For several days these young gentlemen kept the town in a state of uproar, and in their own immediate quarters did some serious mischief, as well as offered the grossest indignities to Dr. Keate, the head of the College. At first it was apprehended that all subordination was at an end, and that it would be impossible for the business of this highly respectable institution to proceed: by the firm and decisive conduct of Dr. Keate, however, aided by the other masters, and by making a proper example of some of the ringleaders, peace was restored, and we are happy to state, that yesterday the whole of the school had returned to a proper sense of their duty, and submitted to those regulations which it is peculiarly their own interest to observe.

The precise origin of this disturbance does not seem to be clearly understood, but as far as we have been able to ascertain, it arises out of the following circumstances:—For some time back, the senior lads of the college having arrived at that age when coercion of any sort becomes irksome, and when pleasure has more attractions than study, have thought proper to extend their excursions beyond those bounds which the prudence of their superiors had thought proper to fix as the limit of their walks. Being thus beyond all controul save that of their own fancy, they gave way to their natural inclinations, and spent the liberal allowances made them by their parents, in the most expensive as well as dangerous amusements; such as hunting, shooting, driving, and sports of a like description. Dr. Keate, was perfectly aware that these practices existed; but such was the honourable tenacity with which the boys kept each other's secrets, that he could never bring home a charge of this description against any one individual, although he was quite satisfied who the offenders were. Repeated instances of the sort having come within his knowledge without being able to correct what the found to be an increasing evil, be determined to exert that authority with which he was empowered, and which he deemed essential to the interests of those entrusted to his care. To this end he issued an order that the boys should "Lock up, that is to say retire to the houses in which hey boarded and lodged, and not be seen out afterwards, at five o'clock—the hour having formerly been six. This, by the senior boys, was considered an unjustifiable innovation upon liberties, and especially by those whose inclinations let them to seek pleasure from other sources than their books. A strong sensation of discontent become manifest throughout the college, and at last two individuals, the nephew of Mr. Marriott, M. P. &. the son of Mr. Justice Holroyd. refused, when directed by Dr. Keate, to retire to their homes (the house of their landlady) at the time stipulated by the new regulation. Dr. Keate, upon this direct opposition to his authority, lost no time in writing to the parents of the young mutineers, desiring that they might be removed from the college, preferring rather this gentle mode of proceeding than having recourse to the more serious sentence of expulsion. So far was this conduct from producing a salutary effect, that it only acted like oil upon fire, and excited a more alarming flame. The boys assembled together tumultuously, and seemed resolved upon committing some desperate act, by which they thought they would be enabled to recover their supposed ascendancy. The first step of this description was of a private nature, and consisted of an attack upon desks and benches in the school, many of which, after nightfall, were torn up and destroyed. This was discovesed to be the act of a few, and a suspicious character having been charged as a *particeps criminis*—finding himself in danger of punishment he denounced the real delinquents. The names of these gentlemen, we understand, are Messrs. White, Pitt, May, & Jackson. Against these, Dr. Keate, upon finding their guilt confirmed, pronounced sentence of expulsion; after which he addressed the whole school on the impropriety of their conduct, and expresed a hope that the severe example he had made would have the effect of inducing them to return to those habits of order and regularity which the existence of the College demanded. One of the gentlemen who was present—Mr. Palk, brother to Sir Lawrence—answered in an under, but unfortunately too audible a tone "never;" and he too shared the fate of his former companions: he was likewise sentenced to be expelled. The uproar now became more serious. The school resounded with exclamations against the injustice of Dr. Keate; and matters went so far that he was pelted with eggs, and otherwise insulted. More mischief was done in the school, and several panes of glass were broken. This imprudent intemperance of course only led to new severity, and two more were added to the list of those expelled, namely, the Messrs. Elton, major and minor, thus making in all seven students expelled, and two sent from the school During the ensuing evenings, up to Friday night, there was a good deal of mischief done, such as pushing down walls and breaking windows; but this, at length, by the establishment of proper watchmen, was finally stopped; and we sincerely trust the severity to which Dr. Keate has had recourse will have the effect of preventing the recurrence of similar acts of insubordination in future. The punishment incurred by the gentlemen expelled, is perhaps more serious than the public are generally apprized of—it amounts in fact to an exclusion from the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, as well as renders the offender ineligible to hold a commission in his Majesty's service. One of the gentlemen expelled was about to be removed to King's College, Cambridge, and was intended for the church. He must now choose some new path in life.

It is but due to the offenders in general to state, that except in the way we have described, they were attentive to their several duties, and conformed to the directions of their respective masters. They attribute the high spirit of resentment which they exhibited, to some hasty expression of Dr. Keate's which they supposed was meant to apply to the whole community; but which, on the other hand, is said to have been used only towards one individual, who made use of improper language, and then skulking among his companions, did not come manfully forward and avow himself. The number of pupils at Eton amounts, we believe, to 530, who come from all parts of the kingdom, and hence a lively interest must be felt for the welfare of the establishment.

[*The Observer,—November* 8

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Bath ; a Satirical Naval :—A Second Edition of this popular work has just appeared : a critical Journal makes the following judicious observation on this specimen of satirical writing:—"Works of fiction, we apprehend, are seldom more likely to be really beneficial than when they actually exhibit the portraits of existing characters, and scenes with which the world is acquainted. These may, perhaps, be highly coloured, and rendered in some respects ridiculous through such a vehicle; yet if, in the narrative, the basis of truth be observed, and the prominent features delineated, the cause of virtue will gain, by a caricatured castigation of irregularities and persons the laws cannot reach. One of the best romances in our language, 'Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea,' is a model of this kind—and the performance before us appears to rank next to it in expressive drawing and richness of invention, while in broad humour, and the description of fashionable follies, it certainly has no superior. The personages who figure throughout this bustling drama of living extravagance, are so strongly represented, as to be instantly recognised, even by the most superficial observers of the dissipation and depravity, affectation and eccentricity, which prevail in the higher classes of society.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANIES.

In hot climates the weather has a tendency to be more sultry and cloudy at the period of the Spring tides than in the Neaps. This circumstance should always be taken into account in the diary, as greatly influencing the changes of temperature.—*Lieut. Col. Johnson.*

Dr. Campbell, resident at Teberan, the capital of Persia, has seen *manna* or the *beeid* tree, a species of willow; and this gentleman states, from actual observation, that the substance found on the shrub *guiwun*, and so generally substituted for the real material, is *guezungabeen*, and not *manna*. [*Lit. Gaz.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

SIR—A paragraph has appeared in several of he Public Journals, stating, that the Count de. Las Casas had addressed a letter to M. Manbach, in which he denies being privy to the publication of the first part of the *Memoirs* lately published under his name in the English, French, and German languages.

What reasons the Count may *now* have for thus endeavouring to falsify *any part* of that publication (the authenticity of which is so apparent from the various private details which it exhibits) I am at a loss to guess ; but having printed the English Edition of that work, for which I have given a valuable cosideration, I feel myself called upon to request your insertion of the following extract of a letter relative to the transaction, on which the public will make their own comments.

I am, Sir.
Your very obedient Servant
HENRY COLBURN.

(TRANSLATION.)

Leipsig, the 27th June, 1818.

Las Casas, the companion and intimate friend of Napoleon, is as you may know, in Germany; I am closely connected with him and have reasons to hope to receive from time to time many important papers. As yet he *has communicated to me* :

1st His own Life up to his return from St. Helena, and arrival at Frankfort.

2unly. The Letter addressed by him to Lucien Bonaparte containing authentic details respecting the voyage to, the residence, the manner of living, and the treatment of Bonaparte at St. Helena. (This letter was not delivered by the English Government to its direction, and is therefore totally unknown to the Public.)

3 dly The Letter to Lord Bathurst, written from Frankfort after his arrival, likewise inedited.

Of all these I am preparing an Edition for Germany, and transmit to you herewith the half of the first printed sheet ; should you be disposed to print it in England, I engage to send to you all the sheets as they come out by Messrs.——on your paying me the sum of——

Without waiting for your answer, I shall send every post day the sheets as they come from the press to Messrs.——to enable you to bring out the English Edition simultaneously with the German.

I am Sir,
To Mr. Henry Colburn, Your's &c.
Conduit Street, London. F. A. BROCKHAWS.

The Bishop of DURHAM has just entered on the 50th year from his consecration to the episcopal office. As a mark of respect on so rare an occurrence, and grateful commemoration of the eminent virtues of their venerable diocesian, the clergy of the diocese propose to erect at Newcastle, the most populous and important place in the Bishopric, solely by their own subscriptions, a school on the Madras system, capable of receiving 400 scholars, to be named *The Clergy Jubilee School,*

The late Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY is supposed to have annually netted from 16,000*l.* to 17,000*l.* by his professional exertions. Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY's law library is said to have been the most valuable of any possessed by the profession.

The crop of fruit in the Mediterranean is stated to be very great, and of excellent quality : the currants only are estimated at 15,000. tons weight.

Besides the action against Sir N. CONANT Mr. BUTT has served notices of trial, for next Term, upon Mr. NEWMAN, the Keeper of Newgate, for detaining him 48 days illegally ; and also upon Mr. JONES, the Marshal of the King's Bench, for ninedays, illegal detention, and breaking open his doors to recover the fine of 1000*l.* : he has also served notice of trial upon the Stock Exchange, for the money stopped upon the disgraceful hoax-day.

LONDON.—Nov. 28, 1818.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday last, received in London yesterday, contains the same official documents from Aix-la-Chapelle which we exclusively presented to our readers on Wednesday the 25th inst. They are given in the French official paper without a syllable of comment. The Duc de Richelieu was not expected at Paris until the 28th. Hints are thrown out that Lord Castlereagh might, by possibility, visit the French capital on his way to England. It is asserted, that the young Duke of Brunswick will take the Government of his dominions into his own hands, at the expiration of three years from the present time.

We cannot collect the slightest information from the Flemish papers, as to the actuall causes of the late arrests. Many of the prisoners are said to have been examined, but the result of the interrogatories has been kept a profound secret.

The *German* mail brings intelligence from Vienna, that the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Hesse-Hombourg are on the point of repairing to Hungary, where his Highnass the Prince is to command in chief, under the Archduke Ferdinand. Apartments are preparing in the Castle of Ofen, to receive the Hereditary Prince and his Royal consort. Baron Frimont, who has been spoken of with such respect in the French journals, for his exemplary conduct while at the head of the Austrian contengent, on the French territory, is appointed to the chief command in the kingdom of Venice ; and Count Bubna to the same high post in Lombardy. A report is mentioned in these papers, to the effect that the Emperor of Russia wished to cede the Polish kingdom to his brother Constantine, and to indemnify himself in the South of Europe ; but that France resists the proposition.

The private accounts by the Dutch and Flanders mails wear an improved aspect since our last communication. A letter from Rotterdam, dated November 24, states, that by the timely interference of the Government, and some of the principal capitalists, the embarrassments lately felt in the money market at Amsterdam hrve nearly subsided, without any other consequences than the failure of a few secondary houses, that have been dealing largely in those foreign Government securities which have lately undergone so remarkable a depression. The accounts from Amsterdam itself are less flattering, as they announce one failure to a considerable extent, though not perhaps in an establishment of the first consequence. The house named is that of D'e Jonge, Van der Zoo, and Co. bankers, who had become involved by the accommodations afforded to speculators in the funds, and the late unexpected scarcity of money, which produced a general run upon them at a time when they were lear able to meet it. This scarcity of money, it is well known, has seriously affected the commerce in the North of Europe, where the rate of interest has in consequence risen in many places as high as 10 and 12 per cent.—The Government of the Netherlands, we are informed are adopting measures for removing this evil, and have decreed that the sum of 5,000.000 of guilders for Flanders, and double that sum for Holland, should be employed in discounting bills of exchange and reducing the rate of interest. The improvement that has taken place in the money market of Amsterdam may be stated generally at about two per cent. on every kind of Government securities. Confidence was beginning generally to revive ; though with regard to commerce, it was deemed probable that the stagnation in the markets would not be altogether removed before the beginning of the next year, the period when the Spring orders usually arrive from Germany.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated Nov. 20, states that the existing laws of customs and excise, which were only enactec provisionally in the year 1814; are ordered to continue in force another year. Large sums in specie, chiefly consisting of five franc pieces, had been remitted from England ; but the scarcity of money continued to be sensibly felt, as the exportation of gold and silver, both coined and in bars to Russia, still remained a good commercial speculation. A merchant of Hamburgh had recently dispatched to Petersburgh gold to the value of 1,500.600 francs ; it was conveyed in two post chaises, under the escort of two of his clerks. A Colonel in the Danish service, named Haffner, has been presented, by the Senate, with a valuable service of Plate, on the occasion of his return from Frankfort, where he assisted at the meetings of the military Diet. M. Haffner commanded at Altona, in the year 1813, at the time Marshal Davoust was in possession of Hamburgh, when he repeatedly employed his good officers infavour of the city, and is supposed, by his influence, to have inclined the Marshal to more favourable terms during the negociations carried on at Harburgh. Accounts from Copenhagen state, that one of the principal war commissaries there, who had been convicted of embezzlement, has been condemned by the high tribunal to five years' imprisonment to the House of Correction.

Extract of a letter, dated Rio de Janeiro, October 10, 1318 :—

"We are now ten weeks without any letters from Buenos-Ayres, but from Montevideo we have advices to the 14th ult. ; they had a report there, that a transport, belonging to the expedition from Cadiz, had put into Ensenada and surrendered, having 256 men and some warlike stores on board. We must wait for a confirmation before we can give implicit credit to this report. By the last British ship arrived from Valparaiso, we learn that accounts had been received there of the efforts made by the Viceroy of Lima to increase his naval means, but he had no resource except that of arming some merchantmen ; the Cleopatra, Resolution, Veloz, and Presidenta, were the only ships fit for the purpose, and were to have from 30 to 36 guns each. It may easily be imagined of what use so great a number of guns, in ships of from 300 to 500 tons burthen, can be in an engagement ; there was besides a great want of seamen. The vessels of the Royal Navy then in the South Sea were the Venganzo and Esmeralda frigates, the Sebastiana, and the Pezuela and Potrillo brigs.

An Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Native Infantry, from its first formation in 1757 to 1796, when the present Regulations took place : together with a Detail of the Services on which the several battalion have been employed during that period. By the late Captain Williams, of the Invalid Establishment of the Bengal Army. 8vo. London. 1817.

The natives of India have, generally speaking, a rooted dislike to the sea ; and when we consider the great privations and hardships to which Hindoos of high cast are subject on a long voyage, during which some of them, from prejudices of cast, subsist solely on parched gram, we feel less surprize at the occasional mutinies which have been caused by orders for their embarkation, than at the zeal and attachment they have often shewn upon such trying occasions.

Amutiny had occured in the 9th battalion when ordered to embark for Bombay in 1779 or 1780, which however had been quelled by the spirit and decision of its commandant Captain Kelly. A more serious result had accompained a similar order for the embarkation of some companies of a corps in the northern Circars, who when they came to Vizagapatam, the port where they were to take shipping, had risen upon their European officers, and in their violence shot all, except one or two who escaped on board the vessel appointed to carry their men.

These events rendered government averse to a repetition of experiments which had proved so dangerous : but in the year 1795, when the island of Ceylon and the possession : of the Dutch in the eastern seas were to be reduced, Lord Hobart,* who was then governor of Fort St. George, made a successful appeal to the zeal and attachmentof the native troops, who volunteered in corps for foreign service.

A still greater call for men was necessary when an army was formed in 1797 for the attack of Manilla, and many of the best battalions in the service shewed a forwardness to be employed on this expedition. Among these, one of the most remarkable for its appearance and discipline, was a battalion of the twenty-second regiment. This fine corps was commanded by Lieutenant-colonel James Oram,† an officer not more distinguished for his personal zeal and gallantry than for a thorough knowledge of the men under his command ; whose temper he had completely preserved, at the same time that he had imparted to them the highest perfection in their dress and discipline. When he proposed to his corps on parade to volunteer for Manilla, they only requested to know whether Colonel Oram would go with them ; the answer was, 'He would'. 'Will he stay with us ?' was the second question. the reply was in the affirmative, the whole corps exclaimed 'To Europe, to Europe !' and the alacrity and spirit with which they subsequently embarked, shewed they would as readily have gone to the shores of the Atlantic as to an island of the eastern ocean. Not a man of the corps deserted, from the period they volunteered for service till they embarked ; and such was the contagion of their enthusiasm, that several sepoys who were missing from one of the battalions in garrison at Madras were found, when the expedition returned, to have deserted to join the twenty-second under Colonel Oram. We state this anecdote with a full impression of the importance of the lesson it conveys. It is through their affections alone that such a class of men can be well commanded.

We meet in the Madras native army with many instances of unconquerable attachment to the service to which they belong. Among these none can be more remarkable than that of Syud Ibrahim commandant of the Tanjore cavalry; who was made prisoner by Tippoo Sultan in 1781. The character of this distinguished officer was well know to his enemy, and the highest rank and station were offered to tempt him to enter into the employment of the state of Mysore. His steady refusal occasioned his being treated with such rigour, and was attended, as his fellow prisoners (who were British officers) thought, with such danger to his life, they, from a generous feeling, contemplating his condtiion as a Mahomedan and a native of India, as in some essential points different from their own, recommended him to accept the offers of the Sultan ; but the firm allegiance of Syud Ibrahim would admit of no compromise, and he treated every overture as an insult. His virtous resolution provoked at last the personal resentment of Tippoo ; and when the English prisoners were released in 1784, the commandant was removed to a dungeon in the mountain fortress of Couley Droog, where he terminated his existence. His sister. who had left her home, the Carnatic, to share the captivity of her brother, was subsequently wounded in the storming of Seringapatam. She however fortunately recovered, and the government of Fort St. George granted her a pension of fifty-two pagadas and half per month, or 250£ peranuum, being the full pay of a native commandant of cavalry, A tomb was also erected at the place where Syud Ibrahim died, and government endowed it with an establishment sufficient to maintain a fakeer or prist, and to keep two lamps continually burning at the shrine of this faithful soldier.

Among the many instances of the spirit which pride in themselves, and the notice of their superiors, inspire in this class of troops, we may state the conduct of the first battalion of the 8th regiment of infantry, which became, at the commencement of his career in India, a favourite corps* of the Duke of Wellington. They were with him on every service, and the

* Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire) was very successful in inspiring zeal in every branch of the government under his charge, and his attention was peculiarly directed to the conciliation of the natives. The local information he acquired at this period was subsequently matured by a study of the general interests of the Indian empire, and the life of this virtous nobleman terminated at a moment when his services, from the high station he had attained of President of the Board of Controul, were most valuable to his country.

† This officer has been dead upwards of fifteen years.

* This corps, years before the period of which we are now speaking, attained every high reputation under Captain Dundoody, an officer whose memory continues to be respected and cherished in the native army of Fort St. George.

men of this corps used often to call themselves ‘ Wellesley* ka Pulten,’ or Wellesley’s Battalion and their conduct on every occasion was calculated to support the proud title they had assumed. A staff officer† after the battle of Assaye saw a number of the Mahomedans [illegible] battalion assembled apparentely for as funeral; he asked whom they were about to inter? they mentioned the names of five com[illegible] non-commissioned officers of a very distinguished family in the corps—.We are going to put these brot ers* into one grave,’ said one of the party. The officer, who was well acquainted with the individuals who had been slain, expressed his regret and was about to offer some consolation to the survivors, but he was stopped by by one of the men—‘ There is no occasion,’ he said, ‘ for such feelings or ex ression: these men (pointing to the dead bodies) were sepoys, (soldiers,) they have died in the performance of their duty: the government they served will protect their children, who will soon fill the ranks they lately occupied.’

Though sensible we have dwelt too long upon this part of our subject, we cannot forbear recording an example of that patience with which the native troops meet privation and distress. In 1804 the subsidiary force in the deckan, commanded by Colonel Haliburton, was inclosed between two rivers, which became suddenly so swelle as to cut off their supplies of provisons. It was a period of general famine and the communication was cut off with the grain dealers, from whom alone they could expect a supply. All the rice in camp was found to be barely sufficient for five days allowance, at a very reduced rate, to the European part of the force. Issues to the sepoys were stopt, but while they were left to the scanty subsistance they might be able to procure for themselves, they were appointed the sole guards over that grain, from all share in which they were from necessity excluded. This duty was performed with the strictest care, and the most cheerful submission. Fortunately the waters subsided, and an ample su ply prevented their feeling that extreme of famine, the prospect of which they had contemplated with an attention to discipline, and a composure of mind which even astonished those be t acquainted with their habits of order and obedience.

We have before stated that it was at Bombay that the first native corps were disciplined by the English. O the exact date we are ignorant, but regular sepoys are noticed in the account of the transactions of that part of India some time before they were embodied at either Madras or Bengal. A corps of one hundred sepoys from Bombay and four hundred from Tellichery is mentio ed as having joined the army at Madras in A. D. 1747; and a company of Bombay sepoys, which had gone with otores from Madras to Bengal, were present at the victory of Plassey. The sepoys at Bombay contined long independent companies, commanded by subadars or native captains. As the possessions and political relations of that settlement were enlarged, its army increased. The companies were formed into battalions under European officers, and during the war with the Mahrattas, A, D. 1780. we find the establishment consisting of fifteen battalions. These, at the termination of the war with Tippoo, 1783, were reduced to six, & one battalion of marines. In 1788, its numbers were augmented to twelve battalions. In 1796, it was reformed into an establishment of four regiments of two battalions each, from which it has been progressively raised by the acquisition of territory and subsidiary alliances to its present establishment of nine regiments of native infantry of two battalions each, one battalion of marines, and a small corps of native [illegible]

The [illegible]ative infantry of Bombay are of a standard very near that of Madras. The lowest size taken is five feet three inches, and the average is five feet five, but they are robust and hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue upon very slender diet.

This army has, from its origin to the present day, been indiscriminately composed of all classes; Mahomedans, Hindoos, Jews and some few Christains. Among the Hindoos, those of the lowest tribes of Mahrattas, and the Purwarrie, Soortees and Frost* sect, are much more numerous than the Rajpoot and higher casts. Jews have always been favourite soldiers in this army, and great numbers of them attain the rank of commissioned officers.† It is probably owing to the peculiar composition, and to the local situation of the territories in which they are employed, that the Sepoys of Bombay have at all periods been found ready to embark on foreign service. They are, in fact, familiar to the sea, and only a small proportion of them are incommoded in a voyage by those privations to which others are subject from prejudices of cast. But this is only one of the merits of the Bomb y native soldier: he is patient, faithful, and brave, and attached in a remarkable degree to his European officers. There cannot be a class of men more cheerful under privation and difficulties: and though dessertion is very frequent among the recruits of this army, who, from the local position of Bombay, can, on the first feeling of disgust at discipline, always, in a few hours, escape to the Mahratta territories, where they are safe from pursuit; there are no men, after they become soldiers, more attached to their colours. We question, indeed, if any army can produce more extraordinary examples of attachment to the government it served and to its officers than that of Bombay.

Towards the close of the war with Tippoo, in 1782, the whole of the force under General Mathewas were made prisoners. The Sultan, sensible of the advantages he might derive from the accession of a body of well-disciplined men, made every offer that he thought could tempt the English sepoys into his service, but in vain. He ordered them to work upon his fortification, particularly Chitteldroog, which was very unhealthy, upon a sear (two pounds) of raggy, (a small grain like mustard seed,) and a pice (about a halfpenny) per day, On this pittance they were rigidly kept at hard labour through the day, and in close confinement at night, subject to the continued insults of their guards; but neither insults, oppression, nor sickness, could subdue thei fidelity; and at the peace of 1783, fifteen hundred ‡ of the natives of India, who had been made prisoners near the mountains of the coast of Malabar, marched a distance of five hundred miles to Madras, to embark on a voyage of six or eight weeks to rejoin the army to which they belonged at Bombay. During the march from Mysor, the guards of the Sultan carefully separated those men, whenever they encamped by a tank (a large reservoir) or some other supposed insurmountable obstacle, from the European prisoners, among whom were their officers. Not a night passed (we write from a paper of an officer of distinction, who was a witness of what he states) that some of the sepoys did not elude the vigilance of their guards by swimming acrose the tank, or by passing the sentries, that they might see their officers, to whom they brought such small sums as they had saved from their pittance, begging they would condescend to accept the little all they had to give. We can live upon any thing, (they used to say) but you require mutton and beef.

To the service in Egypt, in 1800, the Bombay troops proceeded with the same alacrity as to every other, and neither the new disorders (to them) of the ophthalmia or plague, from both of which they suffered, abated in the least deg ee their ardor. In happened that this force and that from Bengal were too late to share in the fame which our arms acquired in Egypt; but we can hardly contemplate an event in any history more calculated to inspire reflection on the character of that transcendant power which our country had attained, than the meeting of her European and Indian armies on the shores of the Mediterranean.

During the progress of the war with France, subsequent to 1803, several parties of the marine battalions of Bombay sepoys were captured on board of the Company’s cruzers, and carried to the Isle of France, where they were treated in a manner that reflects no credit upon the local government of that island, which probably expected that the hardships they endured would make them give way to the temptations continually held out, and induce them to take service: but in this they were disappointed: not one of these men could be persuaded to enter into the employment of the enemies of Great Britain, and when the Isle of France was captured, they met with that notice which they had so well merited. The government of Bombay granted to every individual who survived his captivity a silver medal, as a memorial of the sense which it entertained of his proved fidelity and attachment.

From the documents in our possession many example of individual heroism in the Bombay sepoy might be given, but we shall content ourselves with two, which will shew in a very strong point of view nature of their attachement to their European officers.

Four years ago, when Major Hull, the commanding officer of a battalion on the Bombay establishment, was proceeding along the banks of a ravine, with eight or ten men of his corps, to search for some lions which had been seen near the cantonment of Kaira in Guzerat, a royal tiger suddenly sprang upon him. The ground gave way, and the tiger and Major Hull, rolled together to the bottom of the ravine. Though this fall prevented the latter from being killed by the first assault, still his fate seemed certain; and those who know from having witnessed it, the terror which the attack of this fierce animal inspires, can alone appreciate the character of that feeling which led every sepoy who was with him to rush at once to his succour. The tiger fell under their bayonets, though not before it had wounded two of the assailants most desperately; one having lost his leg, and the other being so lacerated as to be rendered unfit for future service as a soldier. These wounds, however, were deemed trival by those who sustained them, when they saw that the office whom they loved had escaped unhurt from his perilous situation.

The second example of this strong feeling of duty is still more remarkable, as it was not merely encountering danger, but a devotion to certain death. We take our account of the transaction from a document* in which it was recorded at the period of its occurrance.

In 1797, Captain Packenham, in His Majesty’s ships Resistance, accompanied by some small vessels of war belonging to the Company, took possession of Copong, the chief Dutch settlement on the eastern Isle of Timor. Lieutenant Frost, of the Bombay marine, commander of the Intrepid cruizer, who was to be appointed governor of Copong, had taken a house on shore, where he expected Captain Packenham to meet the Dutch governor and make arrangements for the future administration of the place. The Malays had formed a plan by which it was settled that the moment Captain Packenham landed to attend this meeting, they were to rise and murder all the Englishmen on shore. Fortunately something occurred to induce Captain Packenham to defer his visit; but he sent his boat, and its reaching the beach was the signal for the commencement of the massacre. Nearly twenty persons were slain. A large party had rushed to Lieutenant Frost’s house The head of his surgeon had been struck off, &. his own destruction seemed inevitable, when, two sepoys of the Bombay marine battlion whom he had landed from his vessel, exclaimed to him, ‘ Save yourself by flight, we will fight and die,’ at the same time opposing themselves to the fury of the assailants and giving their commander time to escape to a boat. The sepoys, after a resistance as protracted as they could render it, were slain, and their heads exposed on pikes explained their fate to their lamenting companions on board the Intrepid. Captain Packenham took prompt and ample vengeance of this treachery; he opened a heavy fire upon the place, under which he landed an efficient force, which defeated the Malays, who fled after losing two hundred men.

The length into which we have been led in our account of the native armies of Madras and Bombay must, in some degree, limit our observations on that of Bengal; but that is less consequence, at those who desire to have complete information on this part of the subject can have recourse to the work before us. We shall, therefore, not dwell on details connected with the progress of this army, from a few companies who landed with Lord Clive in 1756, to its present number, which is upwards of sixty thousand effective native soldiers, commanded by about fifteen hundred* European officers: but content ourselves with noticing those facts which appear best calculated to illustrate the disposition and character of the materials of which it is composed.

The narrative of Captain Williams, though not perhaps altogether calculated to please the fastidious reader, is throughout simple and intelligible: and the authentieity of his facts is confirmed by the manner in which they are related. His plan evidently was to give the history of each corps from the period in which it was raised till its dissolution, or till it was formed into a regiment of the present establishment, but having been an actor in many of the scenes he describes, he is insensibly, led into digressions, which, though sometimes tedious, the reader will generally pardon, from the curious and interesting matter they contain.

The first battalionss raised in Bengal were ten companies of 100 men each, commanded by a captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, and one or two serjeants. Each company had a standard of the same ground as the facings, with a different device, (suited to its subadar, or native captain,) of a sabre, a crescent, or a dagger. The Company’s colours’s with the Union in one corner, were carried by the grenadiers. The first battalions were known by the name of the captain by whom they were commanded, and though, in 1764 nineteen corps received a numerical rank corresponding with the actual rank of their commandants at that period, this did not prevent them from continuing to be known under their former appellation, or from assuming the name of a favourite leader; and it is under these names (which Captain Williams has faithfully preserved) that he gives the history of some of the most distinguished corps in the service. He commences with an account of the 15th battalion, which he informs us was raised at Calcutta in 1757, and called the Marthews, from the name of its first commander. This corps was with Colonel Ford, in 1759, when that able officer, with three hundred and forty-six Europeans and fourteen hundred sepoys, besieged and took the strong fortress of Masulipatam, making prisoners a French garrison, who, both in Europeans and natives, were nearly double his numbers. In this daring and arduous enterprize we are told by the historian of India that ‘ the sepoys (who lost in killed and wounded on the storm two hundred men) behaved with equal gallantry as the Europeans both in the real and false attacks.† In 1763, in the wars with the vizier of Oude, the ‘ Mathews,’ which was with the force under the command of Major Adams, is stated, when the Company’s European regiment was broken by cavalry, to have nobly supported His Majesty’s 84th regiment, whose courage restored the action. Major Adams died shortly afterwards, and a general mutiny of the whole force took place, in which the sepoys at first joined, but were soon after reclaimed to their duty. Captain Williams at this part enters into a long digression respecting the events of the period. He gives an account of the battle of Buxar, which was fought in 1764, and in which all the native corps appear to have behaved well, though the action was chiefly gained by the courage and discipline of the European part of the force.

In 1782, the Mathews was one of three Bengal corps who mutinied, under an apprehension of being embarked for foreign service; and though the conduct of these corps‡ was remarkable for the total absence of that spirit of general insubordination and disposition to outrage

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* The respectable and distinguished officer to whom we owe this, and the following anecdote of the Madras troops, concludes a note he has been kind enaugh to send us on the subject, with the following remark.

‘ I have seen (he observes) the Madras sepoys engaged in great and trifling actions more than fifty

† The term ‘ brothers’ extends in India to first cousins.

* The Purwartie are generally from the southward of Bombay; the Frost and Soortees from the northward. These are men of what is termed very low cast, being hardly above what are called Pariahs on the coast of Coromandel.

† We write from a memorandum of an officer of rank and experience in the Bombay army; he observes, ‘ the Jews are clean, obedient, and good soldiers; make excellent non-commissioned and commissioned officers until they arrive at an advanced age, when they often fall off and turn drunkards.’

‡ A considerable number of the Sepoys taken with General Mathews had, at the hazard of their lives, made their escape from the Sultan, and reached Bombthrough the Mahratt trarritories.

* Madras Papers, 27th September, 1797.

* This is independent of the officers of artillery and engineers, and of invalid corps. In 1760, the whole of the European officers in the service of the Company in Bengal, amounted to eighteen captains, twenty-six lieutenants, and fifteen ensigns.

† Orme’s History of India, vol. iii. p. 489.

‡ We cannot refrain from giving the followi g account of this mutiny, which is written by an officer who witnessed it. It is very characteristical of the Bengal sepoys. ‘The mutiny, (this officer observes,) excepting a general spirit of murmur and discontent, was confined to the single instance of refusing the service, and whilst in that state preventing the march of two companies which were ordered to protect stores, &c. preparing for the expedition. The men were guilty of no violence of any description, and treated their officers with the usual respect. The discipline of the corps was carried on as usual; and notwithstanding some of the native officers, and men who had acted the most conspicuous part under Captain Dunwoody, an officer whose memory continues to be respected and cherished in the presence of these troops which had mutinied, excepting one other regiment which was at the station, or even murmur; and the troops were marched round the spot of execution amidst the mangled remains of their fellow soldiers, without any other apparent feeling than the horror which such a scene was calculated to excite, and pity for their fate.’

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corps more highly spoken of during the twenty-six years it existed than any battalion in the service; and at this day, (he adds,) if you meet any of the old fellows who once belonged to it, and ask them, what corps they comform, e by which mutinies of soldiery are usually marked they were in the ensuing year broken, and drafted into some other battalions. 'Thus fell the Mathews;' (says Captain Williams;) 'a they will erect their heads and say, "Mathews ka pultan," Mathew's battalion.'

The present second battalion of the 12th regiment appears, from Captain Williams's account, to have been raised some months before the Mathews. He indeed calls it the first raised battalion. This corps was at the battle of Plasey. It was named by the sepoys the Lal Pultan, or the Red† Battalion, and afterwards Gallis,‡ from the name of one of its first captains. It was associated with the Mathews in all its early service, particularly at Masulipatam, Gheretty, &c. but in 1764, it muinied, on the pretext of some promises which were made to it having been broken. Having no apparent object, it was easily reduced to obedience; but Major Munro, (afterwards Sir Hector Munro,) who then commanded the army; thought a severe example necessary, and twenty-eight of the most guilty were tried by a drum-head court-martial and sentenced to death. Eight of these were directed to be immediately blown away from the guns of the force then at Choprah. As they were on the point of executed the sentence, three grenadiers, who happened to be amongst them, stept forth and claimed the privilege of being blown away from the right hand guns. 'They had always fought on the right, (they said), and they hoped they would be permitted to die at that post of honour,' Their request was granted, and they were the first executed, 'I am sure (says Captain Williams, who then belonged to the Royal Marines employed in Bengal, and who was an eye-witness of this remarkable scene) that there was not a dry eye among the Marines, although they had been long accustomed to hard service, and two of them had actually been in the execution party which shot Admiral Byng in the year 1757.'

This corps subsequently distinguished itself in 1776, at the battle of Korah. It had been known originally as the first battalion. It was after wards numbered the 9th, from the rank of its captain. In a new arrangement of the army it was made the 16th, then the 17th. By the regulations of 1796, it has been become the 2d of the 12th regiment; and it has of late years, as we shall hereafter have occasion to mention, far outdone its former fame. But we have said enough to shew the style and object of Captain Williams's Memoir; we now proceed to the second part, or supplement of that work.

There is sufficient internal evide ce to satisfy us that the author of this part of the volume is an officer of experience and talent in the army which he describes. He is evidently possessed of the fullest information, and treats the subject like one who has made it the study of his life. The affection and admiration which he evinces in every page for the native soldiery of Bengal made us peruse his account with an impression that he was a partial narrator of their deeds, but it is no more than justice to state that we do not discovered an instance in which his warm, and we may add enthusiastic, feelings have betrayed his judgment, and we have found throughout that his accuracy hardly ever admits a fact that is not supported by official record.

Though this part of the work professes to give an account of events subsequent to 1796, the author takes a retrospective view of the changes in the numbers and formation of the Bengal native army, from the earliest date till the publication of the regulations of that year. He also brings under our view the most remarkable military operations of the latter years of the administration of Mr. Hastings, of whose character and genius he speaks in a strain of eulogium the justice of which we are not disposed to question. When the staandards of Hyer Ally floated over the desolteds fields of the Carnatic, which the rulers of Madras had left ex osed at every point to invasion; when a league of Mahratta leaders brought combined disgrace and discomfiture on the immature efforts of the government of Bombay; when internal rebellion threatened the peace of Bengal, and the opposition and violence of his colleagues embarrassed all his measures, the mind of Hastings derived energy from misfortune and fire from collison, no one, we are convinced, can dispassionately read the history of the period to which we allude, without being satisfied that, to his intina e knowledge of the government which he administered, to his perfect acquaintance with the characters of every class of the natives, and to his singular power of kindling the zeal and securing the affections of those he employed, we owe the preservation of the British Power in India. Among the wisest and boldest of the measures he adopted at this moment of public emergency was the sending of two great detachments from the native army of Bengal to Bombay and Madras. A general account of both these is given in the work before us. We shall first notice that which is prior in date.

'At the commencement of the year 1778,' says our author, 'the presidency of Bombay having been seriously embarrased by the pressure of the Mahratta war which then prevailed, the governor-general felt the necessity for effectual succour, both in specie and troops, being afforded to that quarter of the Honourable Company's possessions, with as little delay as possible. Supplies of the former had been, and would again be, sent by sea, in the course of a six week's or two months' voyage, (as well as by bills through the native bankers of Benares), but no such resource presented itself with regard to troops. On this emergeacy, the comprehensive mind of Warren Hastings formed the resolution (on his own responsib lity, when opposed, as it was under-stood, by a majority of his colleagues in the government) to order a compact yet efficient detachment of native troops from the Be gal army to march across the continent of India "through the hostile and unknown regions from the banks of the Ganges to the western coast of India," to create a division in the councils and operations of the enemy, and eventually to cooperate with the Bombay governmen and force, in the prosecution of the war in which they were involved.'

This detachment, which was composed of six native battaliens, a corps of native cavalry, and a proportio of artillery, all together amounting to 103 European officers, 6624 native troops, with 31,000 followers, including the bazar, carriers of baggage, servants of officers, and families of Sepoys, had to march upwards of eight hundred miles through countries where every obstacle and opposi ion were to be overcome. It has been well observed by an excellent military au hor, *that an army in India has the appearance of 'a nation emigrating, guarded by its troops. To the mere European it would appear that this immense proportion of followers must encumber instead of aiding the progress of corps on a long march, but those better instructed in Indian warfare know that it is, generally speaking, the number of followers which gives efficiency to an army in the east, as every person with it contributes (if the machine be well managed) in some manner or other to its support. The composition of an Indian army, and the scene of its operations, are so different from any thing that is known in other countries, that we cannot be surprised at the erroneous judgment which those unacquainted with the subject so often form. They forget that every luxury which they impute to the European in India originates not in a habit of indulgencies but in an endeavour to obtain relieffrom severe suffering; and that if an Indian officer carries as great a quantity of wine, or other articles which custom has rendered necessary, as he can it is because he has little prospect after once the campaign has commenced of ever receiving another supply. The country in which he operates furnishes nothing, and the communication with European settlements is in general, from the enemy's superiority in light cavalry, cut off. If he has a large and commodious†tent, it is because he cannot, from the nature of the climate, exist in a small one, the heat often rising, even in the best tents of the camp, to 110o of Fahrenheit's thermometer. If when ill he is carried in a dooly or palanquin, it is because there are no hosp tals, or even depots, to which he can be sent, and there are often no roads on whtch light wheell carriages can travel. But the European soldier will understand the essential difference which exists between field service in India and in Europe, when told that owing to regard for the prejudices of the natives, and other causes, the term 'bileet, is unknown in the former country; and the troops in India seldom derive support, and never shelter or accommodation, from the villages and towns of the country in which they operate.

But to return from this digression to the detachment which was ordered to the relief of the settlement of Bombay. Its first rendezvous was Culpee, a town on the right bank of the Jumnah, near Cawnpore, whence it commenced its march on the 12th of June, 1778. It reached Rajgurh, a town in Bundlecund on the 17th August, where it halted so much longer than Mr. Hastings thought necessary that he removed Colonel Leslie, the commanding officer, and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Goddard to that charge. Under this active and enterprizing officer it continued its route through Malwah and Candei h to Surat, presenting the extraordinary spectacle of a corps of the natives of Hindostan under the guidance of a few English officers, marching from the banks of the Ganges to the westernmost shores of India. During the five years that they were absent from their home, the men of this detachment conducted themse lves in the most exemplary manner, and acq ired distinction in every service in which they were employed. We shall not repeat the warm and animated eulogium which Mr. Hastings passed upon this corps in one of the last General Orders he issued to the army in Bengal, but we sincerely subscribe to the truth of his observation, that their conduct showed 'that there are no difficulties, which the true spirit of military enterprize is not capable of surmounting.'

The force detached to the Carnatice in 1781 was commanded by Colonel Pearse. It consisted of five regiments of two small battalion (500 men each) of native infantry, some native cavalry, and a proportion of artillery. This corps, which marched about eleven hundred miles along the sea-coast through the province of Cuttack and the Northern Circars to Madras, arri ed at that presidency at a most eventful period, and their services were eminently useful to the preservation of our power in that quarter. Among the many occasions which this detachment had of distinguishing itself, the attack on the French lines at Cuddalore in 1783 was the most remarkable. Bengal Sepoys that were engaged on that occasion behaved nobly. It was, we believe, one of the first times that European troops and the disciplined natives of India had met at the bayonet. The high spirit and bodily vigour of the provinces of Behar and Benares (the class of which three fourths of this army was then composed) proved fully equal to the contest. In a partial action, which took place in a sortie made by the French, they were defeated with severe loss; and the memory of this event continues to be cheri hed with just pride both by the officers and men of the Bengal native army. Had the result of this affair, and the character of these sepoys been more generally known, some of our countrymen would have been freed from that excessive alarm, which was entertained for the safety of our eastern possessions, when the late despot of continental Europe threatened them with invasion. We trust that every event that can seriously disturb the peace of our Indian empire is at a great distance; but if we even heard that an European army had crossed the Indus, we should not tremble for its fate. We well know that the aproach of such a force would strike no terror into the minds of the men of whom we are writing, and that acting with British troops, and led by British officers, they would advance with almost as assured a confidence of victory against a line of well-disciplined Europeans as against a rabble of their own untrained countrymen. They might fail: but they are too bold, and too conscious of their own courage and strength, ever to anticipate defeat.

(*To be Continued.*)

† Probably from its dress

‡ The name of this officer (who is still alive) is Gillez. The natives of India often corrupt English names in an extraordinary manner; Dalrymphel is made into *Daladuffle*; Ochterlony, *Lonyoschter*: Littlejohn, *John Litton*; Sharp, *Surrup*; &c. &c.

* We are assured that the Duke of Wellington, when he commanded the army in the Deckan, in 1803, actually ordered a corps to remain in garrison, and refused to allow it to advance with his army, because the officers had neglected to furnish themselves with tents of sufficient texture and size. His experience had taught him how esssential such tents were to preserve their health and to enable them to do their duty.

† Lieutenant General Dirom,

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Nutmegs,	per pound	2 2 00
Mace,	per pound	3 0 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 28
Cloves,	per S. Maund	80 0 0
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	20 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	4 2 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 2 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 22 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy	750 00
Cochineal,	per pound	16 0 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	45 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	32 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	40 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	12 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	14 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	9 2 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	22 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	23 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	80 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	45 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	3 0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	20 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11 2 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Braudy,	per Gallon	7 0 00
Gin,	per large case	220 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1 2 00
In Bond,	per 100	220 0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	214 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	200 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	195 0 00
Gubbas,		
Remittance to England at six months		2 4 per Rupee.
Freight to England		1 per Ton.
Loose Freight	nominal	
Exchange on Calcutta,	B'bay	ees.
on Madras.		

It may be stated that assorted [illegible] from England and other parts of Europe, as also from America, are selling at 20 per Cent advance.

Marine stores when purchased separately prime cost.

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